

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a full and complete account of the important matters affecting labor, including the latest news, news of the week and the world, and such other information that will benefit the trade unionist.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 18, 1912, at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Approved for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1924.

VOL. 14, NO. 35.

AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

WHOLE NO. 710.

PRO-COOLIDGE EDITORS WORN REACTION OF DAYS TO COME

Outwardly, pro-Coolidge editors are jubilant over the recent election. Their favorite amusement is to lecture labor and congratulate the nation. But as the more intelligent of these editors interpret the returns, they cautiously present the other side of the picture.

These hints are not published on the first page. They are found in editorial articles and election summaries.

The indicate uneasiness over labor's solidarity, the people's increasing political independence, La Follette's record in the failure to elect easily-controlled congressmen, nationwide dissatisfaction with the platforms and methods of the old parties.

The New York Times, leading La Follette opponent, warns privilege, through its political agents, that independent voting is increasing. The Times refers to "the unwillingness of growing numbers to be thought of as if they were only goods and chattels owned by the party organization."

George Harvey, editor of the Washington Post and inventor of the term "Coolidge's Chaos," fears that the new congress will not permit the president to do its thinking. He threatens these labor makers with disaster at the 1926 election if they refuse to surrender their prerogatives to the chief executive.

"There is no use in mincing words" is the notice of this spokesman for the administration.

The Washington correspondent of the Wall Street Journal agrees that congress is likely to be independent. He says the Republican majorities in congress, particularly in the senate, "are not as large as Republicans could wish." This correspondent indicates that the possible La Follette vote has been noticed and its effect considered. He says the Democrats will prevent this vote in the future "by nominating candidates who will appeal to the elements La Follette appealed to this time."

One of the leading political writers

of the Washington Evening Star, pro-Coolidge, also voices alarm over the independent vote and its disastrous future. He soberly declares that the Republican party must not allow itself to become reactionary, for in that event the progressive tide will inundate.

"If the Republican party," he says, "becomes reactionary, then an uprising in opposition will be staged in the congressional elections of 1926, and later in the national elections in 1928."

But Republican leaders, looking to the future, are already talking "liberalizing" the party. This writer predicts that in 1928 the Democrats "will not pick a man with the background of John W. Davis—able man though Mr. Davis undoubtedly is."

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, pro-Coolidge, is another newspaper that is not deluding itself. The editor acknowledges that the La Follette vote will total 4,500,000. "This," the editor continues, "is surely an impressive show-

EXPLOITERS OF CHILD LABOR WOULD TERRORIZE VOTERS

Friends of the federal child labor amendment should not forget that congress passed a child labor law in 1916 and a child labor law in 1919. In neither instance did congress attempt the things that are now proposed by opponents of the amendment.

The 1916 law prohibited child labor under 14 in shops and factories, and under 16 years in mines. To make that law effective it was provided that the products of children violating the law "be declared objectionable interstate commerce. The United States supreme court held the law illegal.

In 1919 congress passed the same law, with the exception that it provided that when a child is employed, it must pay 10 per cent of its profits into the United States treasury.

The supreme court set this law aside, though it had made contrary rulings in the state bank case and the oleomargarine case. In both 1916 and 1919 congress believed it had the constitutional power to pass these acts.

The proposed amendment would make it impossible for the court to duplicate its performances. It would give congress the power that it believed it possessed on former occasions.

What congress has done in the past is the best indication of what it will do in the future. The history of congress shows that that body, together with the chief executive, do not go beyond a sound public opinion.

To create a contrary belief is to reject the principle of popular government.

The forces that oppose the federal child labor amendment are using the same argument, word for word, that they always use when social legislation is proposed.

Disregard facts and terrorize the people, is reaction's historic policy.

AN ALLEGED "LOSS" USED TO CUT WAGES

New York, Nov. 15.—It has been discovered that a "mistake" was made by the Amoskeag manufacturing company, one of the nation's leading textile corporations, when it announced a 10 per cent wage cut.

The publication of income tax returns, as strongly opposed by corporations, would indicate that the company's profits for 1923 approximated \$5,000,000.

The profits that can be concealed by clever bookkeeping.

The company reported its "loss" to stockholders and to employees, but it made a different story to the public.

On the strength of its alleged "loss" the company declared a 10 per cent wage cut. The employees are organized in a company union. The company is a large dividend the last quarter, and it reduced wages of several thousand employees in Manchester, N. H. Those employees are organized in a company union. The company is a large dividend the last quarter, and it reduced wages of several thousand employees in Manchester, N. H. Those employees are organized in a company union.

GREATER PRODUCTION WITH LESS WORKERS

New York, Nov. 15.—Last year's output of 100 industries in this country increased 35 per cent over 1921. While the number of wage workers increased 32 percent over 1921, the output of goods included in estimates issued by the Bureau of Economic Warfare, as shown in an analysis of the 1923 census returns.

The returns of these 100 industries is estimated that manufacturing output in 1923 approximated \$5,000,000,000, or 2 1/2 times as much as in 1914, 5 times as much as in 1900, and 10 times as much as in 1880.

BIG PROFITS RECALL COURT'S PICKET BAN

New York, Nov. 15.—A net profit of \$2,088,706 for the first nine months of 1924, after all charges and federal taxes, was reported by the American steel industry.

This corporation was concerned with that picketing shall be under control of the judiciary and that a general rule one picket at each factory gate shall be sufficient. Lower courts have used this decision in strikes where workers have won four and five percent out of factories and shops.

Employees at the steel foundries at Granite City, Ill., refused to accept a wage cut and were picketed from the grounds that they recognized the right to picket. Chief Justice of the United States, in a decision handed down on the 11th, recognized the right to picket. Chief Justice of the United States, in a decision handed down on the 11th, recognized the right to picket.

WAR LEADERS URGE PEACE

Washington, Nov. 15.—Messages from Major General George S. Patton and John F. O'Ryan, two world war commanders, urging international cooperation for the establishment of peace, were made public by the Federal Council of Churches.

General Patton, who was in command of the American Expeditionary Force in France during the war, said that the world is now in a "critical hour" and that the only way to secure peace is by the cooperation of all nations.

General O'Ryan, who was a leading figure in the American Expeditionary Force, said that the world is now in a "critical hour" and that the only way to secure peace is by the cooperation of all nations.

BAKERY TRUST ORGANIZED

New York, Nov. 15.—Rumors of a super bakery trust have been verified by the announcement that the National Baking Corporation, with a capitalization of \$500,000,000, has been organized by the state of Maryland.

In the merger are believed to be the United Baking Company, General Baking Company, American Baking Company, Wm. D. H. Baker, Inc., and the Loose-Wiles bakers. Most of these corporations are based in the United States.

The new trust is expected to control the baking of bread in the United States. The trust is expected to control the baking of bread in the United States.

FOOD COSTS GO UP

Washington, Nov. 15.—The United States Bureau of Labor has announced that the cost of living index for October 1924 stood at 100.00, an increase of 0.10 points over the index for September.

The largest increase was in the cost of food, which rose 0.20 points. The cost of housing, clothing, and other necessities also rose.

DRAMATIC MEETING ON RIO GRANDE RIVER

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 15.—The convention of the A. F. of L. in this city will be marked by dramatic joint action of labor and capital.

The convention of labor, which annual convention will be held at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, will be held at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, will be held at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

The convention of capital, which annual convention will be held at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, will be held at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, will be held at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

OPPOSE CHILD LABOR BAN

Washington, Nov. 15.—Opponents of the federal child labor amendment have established headquarters in the city of Washington.

The opponents of the amendment are organized in a committee headed by William C. Clegg, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The committee is organized in a committee headed by William C. Clegg, secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers.

BIASED RAILROAD BOARD GIVEN POWER OVER LABOR

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Federal Judge Wilkerson has ruled that the railroad labor board can compel persons to come before it and testify in disputes over which it claims jurisdiction.

The board, which was created by the National Labor Relations Act, has been given the power to hear and decide disputes between employers and employees.

The board, which was created by the National Labor Relations Act, has been given the power to hear and decide disputes between employers and employees.

"WHAT THE PEOPLE WILL PAY," NOT WAGES, IS PRICE STANDARD

Washington, Nov. 15.—The theory that high wages are responsible for high prices is the profiteers' alibi, but this was attacked from an unexpected quarter in the recent campaign.

The Republican National Committee issued a four-page pamphlet entitled "Some Plain Facts About Protection and Prosperity." The pamphlet emphasized that HIGH PRICES ARE BASED ON WHAT THE MARKET WILL BEAR, AND NOT ON WHAT THE PEOPLE CAN PAY.

In defending his position that the tariff does not "add a nickel to an American's cost of living," the author, George B. Lockwood, found it necessary to expose profiteers and to show their favorite device of high wages cause high prices.

Mr. Lockwood insisted that PRICES ARE BASED ON WHAT THE PEOPLE CAN PAY. With astonishing frankness, he said:

"The peculiarly ignorant assumption of the anti-protectionist is that prices paid by consumers are based upon production costs. THE TRUTH IS, OF COURSE, THAT THEY ARE BASED ON WHAT THE MARKET WILL BEAR. IN MOST INSTANCES, BY WHAT THE PEOPLE CAN PAY."

"Permit the importer to enter the American market without payment of duty on a given commodity, and he does not sell in this market at the foreign price plus freight and a fixed percentage of profit. He merely undersells the American producer just enough to get the business."

"The wholesaler and retailer do not deliver commodities to the consumer at lower prices merely because they can buy them more cheaply abroad than at home. THEY CHARGE WHAT THE PEOPLE WILL PAY, AND THE PRICE IS DETERMINED BY THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE PEOPLE."

NATION'S WEALTHY MAY GO TO FLORIDA

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 15.—Voters of this state have adopted the Florida constitution, which provides for a 10 per cent inheritance tax on estates over \$100,000.

The constitution also provides for a 10 per cent inheritance tax on estates over \$100,000.

SCIENTISTS TO STUDY WASTE IN PRODUCTION

New York, Nov. 15.—The American engineering standards committee has announced that it will study waste in production.

The committee, which is headed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, will study waste in production.

PRINTING PLANT PAYS

Indianapolis, Nov. 15.—The printing plant of the Indianapolis News has been sold to a syndicate of investors.

The plant, which has been in operation for many years, has been sold to a syndicate of investors.

WANTS FOREIGN-BORN "TABBY"

Washington, Nov. 15.—Consul-General of the United States in London, Mr. Clegg, has written to the State Department asking for a list of foreign-born persons who are in the United States.

Mr. Clegg is asking for a list of foreign-born persons who are in the United States.

COAL PROFITS ARE HIGH

New York, Nov. 15.—Hard-bitten coal barons of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western coal company and the Lehigh Valley coal company have been accused of making huge profits from the sale of coal.

The coal barons have been accused of making huge profits from the sale of coal.

HIGH PROFITS IN SOFT COLLAR

Washington, Nov. 15.—The superior court has allowed John B. Bolton, Philadelphia, to sue the United States for damages for the loss of his soft collar.

Mr. Bolton is suing the United States for damages for the loss of his soft collar.

PRESSMEN RISK WAGES

Washington, Nov. 15.—The pressmen of the United States are in a strike, and their wages are in jeopardy.

The pressmen are in a strike, and their wages are in jeopardy.

Unionists' Fight For Free Press Reflected In Trial-by-Jury Rule

The right of trial by jury in criminal contempt cases, recently decided by the United States supreme court, is a development of the fight for free speech and press, waged by the American Federation of Labor in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case, according to the Hon. Jackson M. Ralston, nationally known publicist and lawyer. Mr. Ralston was of A. F. of L. counsel in the Gompers case. He now resides in Palo Alto, Calif. He makes this comment on the supreme court's trial-by-jury decision:

Written for A. F. of L. Weekly News Service

The result of the decision is a tinct affair and usually not very sweeping victory for labor. The right of trial by jury in cases of this description has been fully vindicated. A very important point about this last decision is the full recognition it gives to the fact that proceedings of this nature—criminal contempt—are in all essential criminal, and the accused is entitled to rights accorded to those charged with crime. He may not, therefore, be compelled to bear witness against himself, and his guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Of course the proceedings are initiated without any reference to a grand jury. However, the question of guilt, or innocence is to be decided on his application by a jury of his peers and not by a judge alone. If necessary prejudiced against him.

The supreme court repeats what has been many times said: "The defendants have the right to a trial by jury for a much wider fight. Legislation such as that sustained by the supreme court should be pressed in every state for there it is vastly more necessary. It may be that in some states men are now languishing in jail because of judicial decisions. It is the duty of the courts to see that the law is enforced. It is the duty of the courts to see that the law is enforced. It is the duty of the courts to see that the law is enforced."

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN GROWS IN AMERICA

New York, Nov. 15.—An increasing number of Americans are turning to co-operation as a means of solving their economic problems.

The co-operative movement is growing in America.

WESTERN EMPLOYERS INTIMIDATE LABOR

Employers, Wash., Nov. 15.—Large employers of labor along the Pacific coast, openly intimidated workers in their efforts to organize unions.

The employers are intimidating workers in their efforts to organize unions.

EVICTED FROM HOMES; MINERS LIVE IN TENTS

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Thousands of miners have been evicted from their homes and are now living in tents.

The miners have been evicted from their homes and are now living in tents.

LABOR DID STICK

Washington, Nov. 15.—This strike from industrial centers indicate how labor voted in the recent election.

The strike from industrial centers indicate how labor voted in the recent election.

TWO WOMEN GOVERNORS

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Two women governors, the first in the history of this country, were elected on November 4.

Two women governors, the first in the history of this country, were elected on November 4.

WANT LABOR LAW ENFORCED

Toronto, Ontario, Nov. 15.—The Ontario Labor Council has issued a statement asking the government to enforce the labor law.

The Ontario Labor Council has issued a statement asking the government to enforce the labor law.

ISSUES STOCK DIVIDEND

New York, Nov. 15.—The New York Stock Exchange has issued a dividend.

The New York Stock Exchange has issued a dividend.